

**VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM  
LAKHISARAI**

**Class IXth. Subject Geography Date 19.12021.**

**Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(i) What are the factors affecting the climate of India?**

**Answer:**

The factors controlling the climate of India are

1. Humidity
2. Wind
3. Temperature
4. Atmospheric Pressure
5. Precipitation

**(ii) Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?**

**Answer:**

There are various reasons why India has a monsoon type of climate.

1. InterTropical Convergence Zone
2. El Nino
3. Jet Stream
4. Coriolis

**(iii) Which part of India does experience the highest diurnal range of temperature and why?**

**Answer:**

The regions experiencing this phenomenon are in the northwestern part of India. The reason behind this effect is the Thar desert. Moreover, this region does not have an ocean to moderate the temperature.

**(iv) Which winds account for rainfall along the Malabar Coast?**

**Answer:**

Southwest monsoon winds are responsible for rainfall along the Malabar Coast.

**(v) What are Jet streams and how do they affect the climate of India?**

**Answer:**

Jet Streams are a narrow belt of high altitude (above 12,000 m) westerly winds in the troposphere. Their speed varies from about 110 km/h in summer to about 184 km/h in winter. A number of separate jet streams have been identified. The most constant is the mid-latitude and subtropical jet stream. They cause depressions during the monsoon season.

**(vi) Define monsoons. What do you understand by “break” in monsoon?**

**Answer:**

Breaks in monsoon are related to the movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall. When the axis of the monsoon trough lies over the plains, rainfall is good in these parts. On the other hand, whenever the axis shifts closer to the Himalayas, there are longer dry spells in the plains and widespread rain occurs in the mountainous catchment areas of the Himalayan rivers.

**(vii) Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond?**

**Answer:**

The unifying influence of the monsoon on the Indian subcontinent is quite perceptible. The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very much typical of the monsoons. The Indian landscape, its animal and plants life, and the entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people (including their festivities) revolve around this phenomenon. Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west, eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon. These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

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